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MONTEITH'S

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MONTEITH'S
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National Geographical Series.—No. 1.

FIRST LESSONS

IN

G E O G R A P H Y :

ON THE

PLAN OF OBJECT TEACHING.



DESIGNED FOR BEGINNERS.

BY JAMES MONTEITH,

PRINCIPAL OF WARD SCHOOL, NO. XVII, NEW YORK CITY.

NEW YORK:

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P R E F A C E .

THE plan of this little work is such, that the subject is presented in the most simple form.

It treats of GENERAL FEATURES, such as the locality and description of Continents, Countries; States, Rivers, Mountains, &c., without dwelling prematurely upon the minute details that embarrass the learner in his first effort.

The MAPS are free from all meridians, parallels of latitude, and any superabundance of names ; thereby giving a greater prominence to the general divisions of land and water.

The plan of **Object Teaching**, possessing that vividness of instruction with which the mind receives impressions through the medium of the eye, is here so combined with the Map Exercises, that a child just able to read may be instructed, and, at the same time, interested as in his daily walks.

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A. S. BARNES & CO.

IN THE BEGINNING.



God Created the Heaven and the Earth.

FIRST LESSONS IN G E O G R A P H Y.

LESSON I.

THIS is a picture of the WORLD or EARTH upon which we live. It is a GREAT BALL. The part you see is the outside or SURFACE, and is either land or water.

The parts of this picture which appear smooth and light represent the WATER; the rough and dark parts, the LAND; and you may know that on the Earth's surface, there is MORE WATER than land.

Look at the picture, and you will observe ships sailing on the water. That great body of water is called an OCEAN, and ships can sail on any part of it, and in any direction. The spots you see in the Ocean are portions of land, called ISLANDS, because there is water all around them.

If you look at the land, on this picture, you will notice black, rough places in it: these are the highest

parts of the land, and are called MOUNTAINS. The low places between the mountains are called VALLEYS.

In the land, you will see white places; these represent LAKES, which are bodies of water surrounded by the land; and RIVERS, which are streams of water flowing through the land.

The land is higher than the rivers, and the rivers are higher than the ocean; therefore, the rain that falls on the land runs into the rivers, and the rivers flow toward the ocean.

There are FIVE OCEANS on the Earth, named the PACIFIC, ATLANTIC, INDIAN, NORTHERN or ARCTIC, and SOUTHERN or ANTARCTIC. The largest is the Pacific or mild Ocean, which is the one you see before you in the picture.

The water shown at the upper part of the picture is the Arctic Ocean, and that at the lower part, the Antarctic.

There are two oceans on the side of the Earth not shown in the picture; they are the Atlantic and the Indian Ocean.

Ships sail on all these oceans, as you see them here on the Pacific—just as flies travel around an orange. A fly travels on the outside or SURFACE of an orange; people, ships, etc. move on the SURFACE of the Earth.

The fields, hills, roads, rivers, ponds, etc., are parts of the Earth's SURFACE.

Look again at the picture, and you will see land all along the right hand side, stretching from the upper part of the picture almost to the lower, or from the NORTH to the SOUTH. That land is AMERICA. At the middle, or CENTER, the land is very narrow and because it is a narrow neck of land it is called an ISTHMUS. The land from this isthmus toward the north is NORTH AMERICA, and that from the isthmus toward the south is SOUTH AMERICA. North America and South America are joined to each other by the ISTHMUS OF DARIEN.

On the right hand side of this picture or illustration you may observe a steamship sailing on the Atlantic Ocean. That is but a small part of the Atlantic. From what land does the steamship appear to be sailing? To what land is it sailing? Is it sailing north, or south?

The land which you see on the left hand side of this picture is a part of Asia. The other part of Asia is on the side of the earth opposite that which is here represented; also Europe and Africa. North America, South America, Europe, Asia, and Africa are GRAND DIVISIONS of the land on the Earth.

ABOUT DAY AND NIGHT.

The right hand side of the picture appears light, and the left hand side, dark. That is because the Sun is represented to be shining on the right hand side, where it is DAY; the opposite side being in the shade, has NIGHT.

On the picture, in North and South America, it is day; in Asia, it is night. To cause day in Asia, the Earth must turn around so as to bring Asia toward the Sun. Now, any little boy or girl can tell whether America will have day or night, when Asia has day.

The side of the Earth which is toward the Sun has day, and the opposite side has night; therefore, as the Earth turns around, or whirls like a top, every place will have day, then night, then day again, and so on continually. The Sun shines on one half of the Earth at a time. If the Earth did not whirl about, it would be day continually on the side toward the Sun, and continual night in all countries on the opposite side.

As God caused the Sun to shine upon the Earth to give day, what change would take place with day and night, if He should cause the Sun to cease shining?

Look again at the picture, and you will notice the Sun shining on one side of the Earth, and the Moon shining on the opposite side, where it is night. The

world is at that time between the Sun and Moon, which is always the case when you see the Moon full and bright. The STARS you see at night are large shining bodies like the Sun, but appear smaller than the Moon or the Sun, because they are much further from us. The Earth is larger than the Moon, and the Sun is much larger than the Earth. The Moon is nearer to us than the Sun.

On the picture you see CLOUDS. Very few little children know what clouds are, and how rain comes from them. So a few words will be here said about them. You have all seen rising from boiling water, something that appears like smoke. It is not smoke, but VAPOR, to which the water is changed by the heat; and if you would hold a cold basin over that vapor, you would see the vapor turn again to water. In the same way, heat causes vapor to rise from the ocean, lakes, rivers, ponds, etc., and float in the air, until it meets cold air, when it is changed back to water, and returns in the form of drops, and is called RAIN.

So the VAPOR rises from the water; and, while in the form of clouds, the wind blows it over the dry ground, until it is turned into drops, when it comes down to water the grain, the grass, and the flowers; which, by their bright looks and sweet odors, express their joy and thankfulness to God, who alone can do such wonders.



Q. What is Geography?

A. A description of the Earth's surface.

Q. What is the Earth?

A. The planet or body on which we live.

Q. What is the shape of the Earth?

A. Round, like a ball.

Q. Of what is the Earth composed?

A. Land and water.

Q. What is a Continent?

A. The largest division of the land.

Q. How many Continents are there?

A. Two; the Eastern and the Western.

Q. On which Continent do we live?

A. On the Western Continent.



Q. What are the divisions of the Western Continent?

A. North America and South America.

Q. What are the divisions of the Eastern Continent?

A. Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Q. What is an Ocean?

A. The largest division of the water.

Q. How many Oceans are there?

A. Five; Pacific, Atlantic, Indian, Southern or Antarctic, Northern or Arctic.

Q. Which is the largest Ocean?

A. The Pacific Ocean.

Q. What is an Island?

A. A portion of land *entirely* surrounded by water.

Q. What is a Peninsula?

A. A portion of land *almost* surrounded by water.

Q. What is a Lake?

A. A body of water almost surrounded by land.

Q. What is an Isthmus?

A. A neck joining two larger portions of land.

Q. What is a Strait?

A. A passage connecting two larger bodies of water.

Q. What is a Cape?

A. A point of land extending into the water.

Q. What is a Mountain?

A. A vast elevation of land.

Q. What is a Hill?

A. A small elevation of land.

Q. What is a Volcano?

A. A mountain which sends out fire, smoke, and lava.

Q. What is a Valley?

A. The low land between hills or mountains.

Q. What is a Plain?

A. A level tract of land.

Q. What is a Desert?

A. A barren region of country.

Q. What is a Sea?

A. The division of water next in size to an ocean.

Q. What is a Gulf or Bay?

A. A body of water extending into the land.

Q. What is a River?

A. A stream of water flowing through the land.

Q. By what are Rivers formed?

A. By Springs.

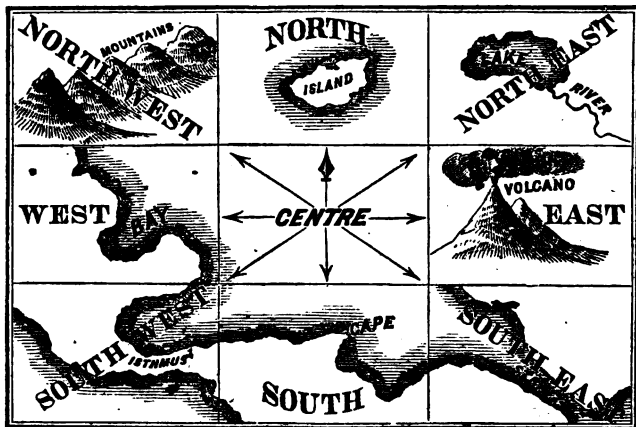
Q. What is a Cataract or Waterfall?

A. Water flowing over a precipice.



The pupils will, upon this illustration, point out the different divisions of land and water.

Point to a MOUNTAIN. Why? *Ans.* Because it is a vast elevation of land. Point to a VOLCANO. Why? *Ans.* Because it is a Mountain which sends out fire, smoke, and lava. Point out the following, and give the reason :—A HILL—VALLEY—ISLAND—PENINSULA—LAKE—ISTHMUS—STRAIT—CAPE—PLAIN—BAY—RIVER. In which of these do you see a church? Show which house stands on a hill—on a mountain. On which division are the cattle grazing?



Q. What is a Map?

A. A picture of the whole, or a part, of the Earth's Surface.

Q. What are the directions on a Map?

A. Toward the top, North; toward the bottom, South; to the right, East; to the left, West.

Q. In what direction from the center of the picture is the Island?

A. North.

Q. In what direction is the Volcano? The Cape?

Q. The Bay? The Lake? The Strait? The Mountains?

Q. The Isthmus?

Q. What is in the East? In the West? In the South? In the North? In the Northwest? In the Southeast? In the Northeast? In the Southwest?



Here is shown a part of a RIVER with a sail-boat on it. A man is sitting in the stern of the boat, and, by means of the helm or rudder, he steers it in any direction. The forward part of a boat is called the bows. A sloop has one mast; a schooner, two.

On the BANK or edge of this river is a windmill, with its long arms spread, which, being broad and light, are blown by the wind round and round, like a great wheel. In the mill are two large flat stones, one of which is moved against the other, face to face, by the arms; so that whatever the miller places between the stones is ground fine like flour.

Corn when ripe and dry is ground into Indian meal or corn meal; oats when ground we call oat meal; wheat or rye ground is flour. Tell how corn is planted, and when it ripens.

WESTERN HEMISPHERE.



LESSON XII.

19

Q. In what Division of the Earth do we live?

A. In North America.

Q. What Division south of North America?

A. South America.

Q. When you look at the rising Sun, what Ocean is before you?

A. Atlantic Ocean.

Q. Where does the Sun rise?

A. In the East.

Q. Where, then, is the Atlantic Ocean?

A. East of America.

Q. When you look at the setting Sun, what Ocean is before you?

A. Pacific Ocean.

Q. Where does the Sun set?

A. In the West.

Q. Where is the Pacific Ocean?

A. West of America.

Q. What Ocean north of America?

A. Northern Ocean.

LESSON XIII.

Q. What Strait connects the Pacific Ocean with the Arctic?

Q. What Ocean south of America?

Q. What Isthmus joins South America to North America?

Q. Which is the most northern Country of North America?

Q. What Bay west of Greenland?

Q. What Mountains in N. America?

Q. What Mountains in S. America?

Q. Do you live in North America or in South America?

Q. What Ocean east of America?

Q. What Ocean west of America?

Q. Where is the Northern Ocean?

Q. Where is the Southern Ocean?

Q. In what Ocean are the Sandwich Islands?

Q. In what Ocean are the Cape Verd Islands?



LESSON XIV.

21

Q. What are the Divisions of the Eastern Continent?

A. Europe, Asia, and Africa.

Q. Which is the largest?

A. Asia.

Q. Which is the smallest?

A. Europe.

Q. Which is furthest to the right, or east?

A. Asia.

Q. Which is furthest south?

A. Africa.

Q. What Ocean east of Asia?

A. Pacific Ocean.

Q. What Ocean south of Asia?

A. Indian Ocean.

Q. What Ocean west of Africa?

A. Atlantic Ocean.

Q. What Sea south of Europe?

A. Mediterranean Sea.

LESSON XV.

Q. What Seas southeast of Europe?

Q. What Sea east of Africa?

Q. What Desert in Africa?

Q. What Country in the southeast of Asia?

Q. What Country in the southwest of Asia?

Q. What Islands in the west of Europe?

Q. Which is the largest Island in the World?

Q. What Oceans do you find on the Eastern Hemisphere?

Q. What Division between the Atlantic and Indian Oceans?

Q. What Division west of Asia?

Q. What Division south of Europe?

Q. Between what Divisions is the Mediterranean Sea?

Q. Between what is the Red Sea?

Q. Where is the Cape of Good Hope?

NORTH AMERICA.



LESSON XVI.

23

Q. What three Oceans around North America?

A. Arctic, Atlantic, and Pacific.

Q. What Country furthest north?

A. Greenland.

Q. What Country furthest south?

A. Central America.

Q. What Country do we live in the United States?

Q. What Country north of the United States?

A. British America.

Q. What Country south of the United States?

A. Mexico.

Q. What Country in the north-western part of N. America?

A. Russian America.

Q. What Peninsula in the south?

A. Yucatan.

LESSON XVII.

Q. Between what two Oceans is the United States?

A. Bay west of Greenland?

A. Bay in British America?

A. large Gulf south of the United States?

A. large Sea southeast of America?

A. Mountains in North America?

A. Isthmus south of North America?

Q. Name the Countries of North America.

Q. Which are the largest two Countries of North America?

Q. Between what two Countries is the United States?

Q. In what Country is Hudson's Bay?

Q. Between what two Countries is Baffin's Bay?

Q. What large Island southeast of the United States?

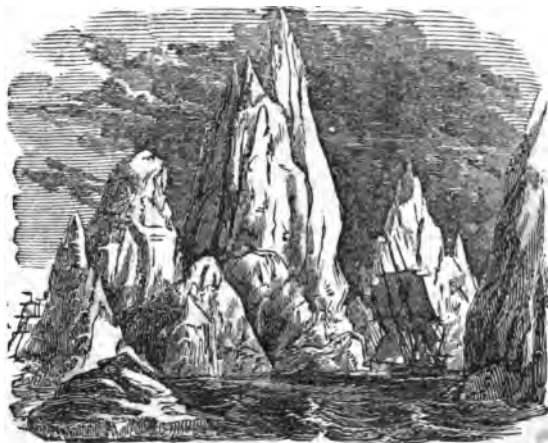
Q. Where is Cape Farewell?

NORTH AMERICA.



COLUMBUS DISCOVERED AMERICA, OCT. 12TH, 1492.

- Q. By whom was America discovered ?
A. By Columbus ; about 360 years ago.
Q. What kind of People did he find here ?
A. Dark-colored Savages.
Q. What did Columbus name them ?
A. Indians.
Q. After whom was America named ?
A. A man named Americus.
Q. What can you say of the Northern part of N. America ?
A. It is very cold.
Q. What of the Southern part of N. America ?
A. It is very warm.



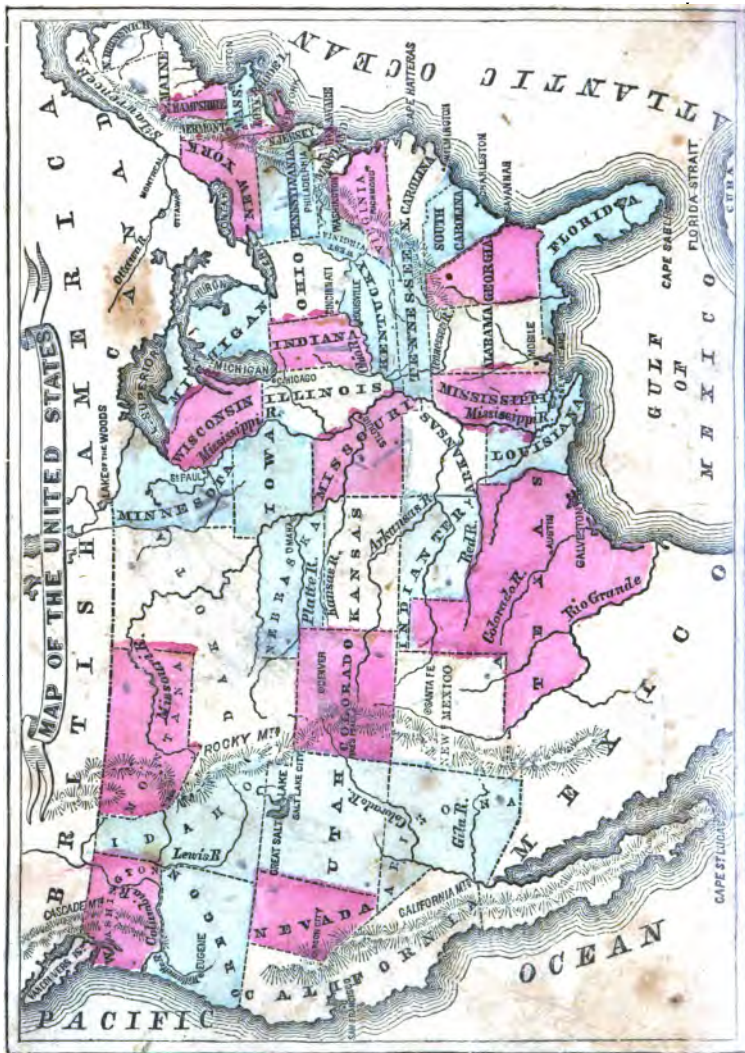
ICEBERGS NEAR GREENLAND.

This picture represents icebergs, and ships near them. Icebergs are great bodies of solid ice, reaching much higher than the masts of a ship, and extending downward to a great distance below the surface of the water. They will float in the water, and every year some ships are wrecked by coming in contact with them.

Icebergs are most numerous in the Arctic Ocean.

Men have sailed through Baffin's Bay, as far north as the ship you see in the map.

The names of those men who have become famous for their adventures in the frozen regions north of North America, are Sir John Franklin, Dr. Kane, and Dr. Hayes.



LESSON XX.

- Q. What are the States together called?
A. The Union.
- Q. How many States are there?
Q. How are they divided?
A. Into Eastern, Middle, western, and Southern States.
- Q. Which is the largest State?
A. Texas.
- Q. Which is the smallest State?
A. Rhode Island.
- Q. What States on the Pacific?
A. California and Oregon.
- Q. What State in the north, almost surrounded by Lakes?
A. Michigan.
- Q. Which is the largest of those Lakes?
A. Lake Superior.

LESSON XXI.

- Q. What large River flows south into the Gulf of Mexico?
Q. What large Rivers flow into the Mississippi?
Q. Which is the largest of these Rivers?
Q. What Rivers flow into the Missouri?
Q. Into what does the Ohio flow?
Q. What River between Texas and Mexico?
Q. What Mountains extend through the Western part of the United States?
Q. What Mountains nearer the Pacific Coast?
Q. What Ocean east of the United States? West?
Q. What Country north?
Q. What Country and Gulf south?
Q. In what State do you live?
Q. What States surround your State?
Q. Where is Lake Superior?
Q. What Lake in Utah? North of Minnesota?

LESSON XXII.

- Q. What State is furthest northeast? South?
West?
- Q. Between what Ocean and Gulf is Florida?
- Q. What three States touch Lake Superior?
- Q. What four States touch Lake Michigan?
- Q. What four States touch Lake Erie?
- Q. What States border on the Pacific Ocean?
- Q. What States border on the Gulf of Mexico?
- Q. What States border on the Atlantic Ocean?
- Q. What States on the east side of Mississippi River?
- Q. What States on the west side?
- Q. What three States on the north side of Ohio River?
- Q. What two on the south side?
- Mention the Territories of the United States.
- Q. Which are furthest north?

LESSON XXIII.

- Q. What Country north of Maine? East?
- Q. What Country north of New York?
- Q. What three States east of New York?
- Q. What two south?
- Q. What State and water north of Ohio?
- Q. What River south? State east? West?
- Q. What State north of Iowa? South?
- Q. What State north of Virginia?
- Q. What State south? West? Northwest?
- Q. What is on the north side of Louisiana?
- Q. What State east? West?
- Q. What States north of Kentucky?
- Q. What State west? East? South? Northeast?
- Q. What Cape east of North Carolina?
- Q. What Cape South of Florida?
- Q. What large Island south of Florida?
- Q. What Strait between Florida and Cuba?

THE UNITED STATES.



GEORGE WASHINGTON, THE FATHER OF HIS COUNTRY.

- Q. Who governed this country about 80 years ago?
- A. The King of England.
- Q. How did the Americans obtain their freedom?
- A. By a war which lasted nearly eight years.
- Q. What great man led the American army?
- A. George Washington, who became the first President.

LESSON XXV.

CAPITALS.

CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES.

WASHINGTON,

on the

Potomac River.

EASTERN STATES.

States.	Capitals.		Situation.
MAINE,	Augusta,	on the	<i>Kennebec.</i>
NEW HAMPSHIRE,	Concord,	"	<i>Merrimac.</i>
VERMONT,	Montpelier,	"	<i>Onion.</i>
MASSACHUSETTS,	Boston,	"	<i>Boston Harbor.</i>
RHODE ISLAND,	Providence,	"	<i>Providence Bay.</i>
	Newport,	"	<i>Rhode Island.</i>
CONNECTICUT,*	Hartford,	"	<i>Connecticut.</i>
	New Haven,	"	<i>New Haven Bay.</i>

LESSON XXVI.

MIDDLE STATES.

States.	Capitals.		Situation.	
NEW YORK,	Albany,	on the	<i>Hudson.</i>	What two are furth Mention the
NEW JERSEY,	Trenton,	"	<i>Delaware.</i>	
PENNSYLVANIA,	Harrisburg,	"	<i>Susquehanna.</i>	
DELAWARE,	Dover,	"	<i>Johns River.</i>	

* non-net'e-kut.

LESSON XXVII.

31

SOUTHERN STATES.

States.	Capitals.		Situation.
MARYLAND,	Annapolis,	on the	<i>Severn.</i>
VIRGINIA,	Richmond,	"	<i>James.</i>
NORTH CAROLINA,	Raleigh,	near the	<i>Neuse.</i>
SOUTH CAROLINA,	Columbia,	on the	<i>Congaree.</i>
GEORGIA,	Milledgeville,	"	<i>Oconee.</i>
FLORIDA,	Tallahassee,		<i>Inland.</i>
ALABAMA,	Montgomery,	"	<i>Alabama.</i>
MISSISSIPPI,	Jackson,	"	<i>Pearl.</i>
LOUISIANA,	Baton Rouge,	"	<i>Mississippi.</i>
TEXAS,	Austin,	"	<i>Colorado.</i>
WEST VIRGINIA,	Wheeling,	"	<i>Ohio.</i>

LESSON XXVIII.

WESTERN STATES.

States.	Capitals.		Situation.
ARKANSAS,	Little Rock,	on the	<i>Arkansas.</i>
TENNESSEE,	Nashville,	"	<i>Cumberland.</i>
KENTUCKY,	Frankfort,	"	<i>Kentucky.</i>
OHIO,	Columbus,	"	<i>Scioto.</i>
MICHIGAN,	Lansing,	"	<i>Grand.</i>
INDIANA,	Indianapolis,	"	<i>W. Fork of White R.</i>
ILLINOIS, (oy)	Springfield,	near the	<i>Sangamon.</i>
WISCONSIN,	Madison,	on the	<i>Fourth Lake.</i>
IOWA,	Des Moines,	"	<i>Des Moines.</i>
MISSOURI,	Jefferson City,	"	<i>Missouri.</i>
CALIFORNIA,	Sacramento,	"	<i>Sacramento.</i>
MINNESOTA,	St. Paul,	"	<i>Mississippi.</i>
OREGON,	Salem,	"	<i>Willamette.</i>
KANSAS,	Topeka,	"	<i>Kansas.</i>
NEBRASKA,	Carson City,	"	<i>Carson River.</i>
COLORADO,	Denver,	"	<i>Cherry Creek.</i>

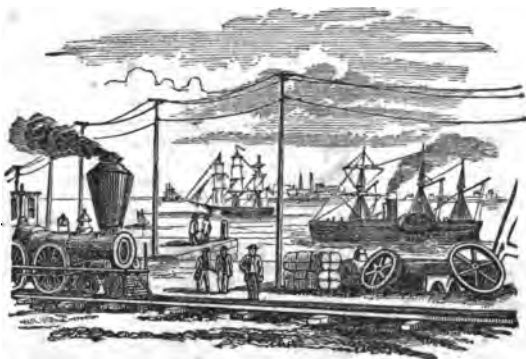


More than 200 years ago, this country, now called the United States, was a mere wilderness, inhabited by Indians, who subsisted upon fish, and the flesh of wild animals which they killed in hunting, and who lived in wigwams, or huts made of bark and the skins of animals.

No cities were built until the country was settled by white men, who came from Europe; and, probably, where your house now stands, Indians have chased the buffalo, bear, or some other wild animal.

Many of the white settlers of this country suffered great cruelties from the Indians, who burned their houses, and murdered men, women, and children, as you see in the picture. At present, there are no savages east of the Mississippi.

The first inhabitants of a place are called settlers, or colonists, and the place is called a settlement, or colony.



The people of the United States are famous for their perseverance and inventive genius. A few years ago, people rode in stage-coaches over rough and hilly roads; but now they travel by steamboat or railroad.

A STEAMBOAT is moved along by the two large wheels revolving in the water. The wheels are moved by STEAM, which rises from boiling water. The first steamboat was made by ROBERT FULTON, about fifty years ago, and sailed on the Hudson River.

A STEAMSHIP differs from a Steamboat in having sails besides the steam power. A SAILING VESSEL is moved by the wind blowing against the sails.

The TELEGRAPH you see in the picture is a long iron wire supported by tall poles. At each end of the wire there is an instrument, by which men send messages many miles with the velocity of lightning. The telegraph was invented by Prof. Morse, about thirty years ago.

LESSON XXXI.

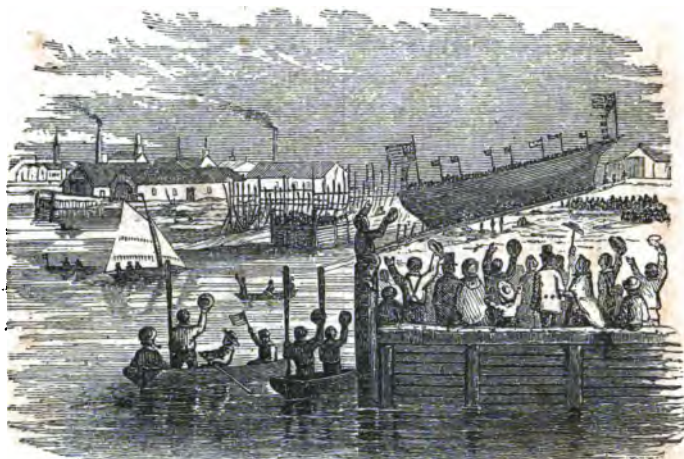
35

- | | | | |
|--|---------|--|-----------------------------------|
| Q. How many Eastern States are there? | A. Six. | Q. What large River between Vermont and New Hampshire? | A. Connecticut River. |
| Q. What two States north of Massachusetts? | | Q. Through what States does it flow? | A. Massachusetts and Connecticut. |
| A. New Hampshire and Vermont. | | Q. What Rivers in Maine? | A. Kennebec and Penobscot. |
| Q. What two States south of Massachusetts? | | Q. What River in New Hampshire? | A. Merrimac River. |
| A. Connecticut and Rhode Island. | | | |
| Q. What State west? | | | |
| A. New York. | | | |

LESSON XXXII.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Q. Which of the Eastern States touch the Atlantic? | Q. Name the Eastern States. |
| Q. Which touch New York? | Q. Which is the largest? |
| Q. What Lake between Vermont and New York? | Q. Which is the smallest? |
| Q. What Country north of the Eastern States? | Q. Where are the Green Mountains? |
| Q. What Country east of Maine? | Q. Where are the White Mountains? |
| Q. What large Island south of Connecticut? | Q. What large River flows into Long Island Sound? |
| Q. What water between Connecticut and Long Island? | Q. What Cape in the eastern part of Massachusetts? |
| | Q. What three Rivers flow into the Atlantic Ocean? |

THE EASTERN STATES.



SHIP-BUILDING IN MAINE.—The ship with flags flying is about to be LAUNCHED, or slid down on a wooden track into the water ; after which it will receive its masts and sails. There are more ships built in Maine than in any other State.

- Q. What are these six States together called ?
A. New England.
Q. Who first came to New England ?
A. People from England, called Puritans.
Q. In what does Massachusetts excel every other State ?
A. In the manufacture of cotton and woolen goods, and of boots and shoes.
Q. Where was the first cotton-mill in the United States built ?
A. In Rhode Island.
Q. For what is Connecticut noted ?
A. For the manufacture of woolen and cotton goods, iron and wooden wares, clocks and buttons.



This is a view of a canal and a manufactory. In the foreground are sheep and cattle, which are raised in Vermont in large numbers.

COTTON is a soft, white substance obtained from the cotton-plant, which grows in the Southern States. It is brought in bales to the manufactories of the Eastern States; where, by means of machinery, it is drawn out and twisted into threads, and then it is woven into cloth. It can be dyed or printed in colors. Muslins and calicoes for ladies' dresses are made of cotton.

WOOL grows upon sheep, and is cut in warm weather. It is made into threads by spinning, then woven. Blankets and winter clothing are made of wool. So, cotton is obtained from a plant, and wool from an animal.

A CANAL is like a great ditch filled with water, so that boats may be drawn along by horses or mules which walk on a TOW-PATH at the side of the canal.

MIDDLE STATES.



LESSON XXXV.

39

Q. How many Middle States are there ?

A. *Four.*

Q. Which is the largest ?

A. New York.

Q. Which is next in size ?

A. Pennsylvania.

Q. Which is next ?

A. New Jersey.

Q. Which is the smallest ?

A. Delaware.

Q. What Country north of New York ?

A. Canada.

Q. What two Lakes on the West ?

A. Ontario and Erie.

Q. What two large Rivers in the eastern part of New York.

A. Hudson and Mohawk.

Q. What large River in the western part of New York ?

A. Genesee River.

LESSON XXXVI.

Q. What River between Pennsylvania and New Jersey ?

Q. What large River flows through the eastern part of Pennsylvania ?

Q. What two Rivers meet in the western part ?

Q. What large River flows northeast from Lake Ontario ?

Q. What Mountains in Pennsylvania ?

Q. What Mountains in New York ?

Q. What Bay between New Jersey and Delaware ?

Q. Name the Middle States ?

Q. What States south of New York ?

Q. What States east of New York ?

Q. Where is Lake Erie ?

Q. Where is Lake Ontario ?

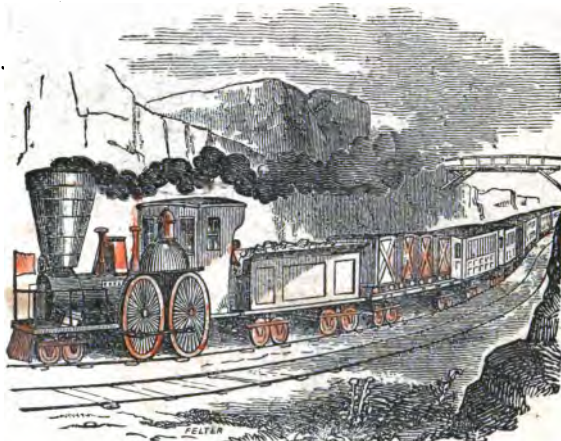
Q. Where is the Hudson River ?

Q. Where is the St. Lawrence ?

Q. Into what Lake does the Genesee River flow ?

Q. What Lake northeast of New York ?

THE MIDDLE STATES.



TRAIN OF CARS IN FULL SPEED.

- Q. For what are the Middle States noted?
- A. For Canals and Railroads.
- Q. What can you say of New York?
- A. It has more inhabitants than any other state.
- Q. For what is Pennsylvania celebrated?
- A. For Coal and Iron.
- Q. What does New Jersey produce?
- A. Fine fruits and vegetables.
- Q. What does Delaware produce?
- A. Excellent wheat, Indian corn, and peaches.
- Q. What does the word Pennsylvania mean?
- A. Penn's Woods.

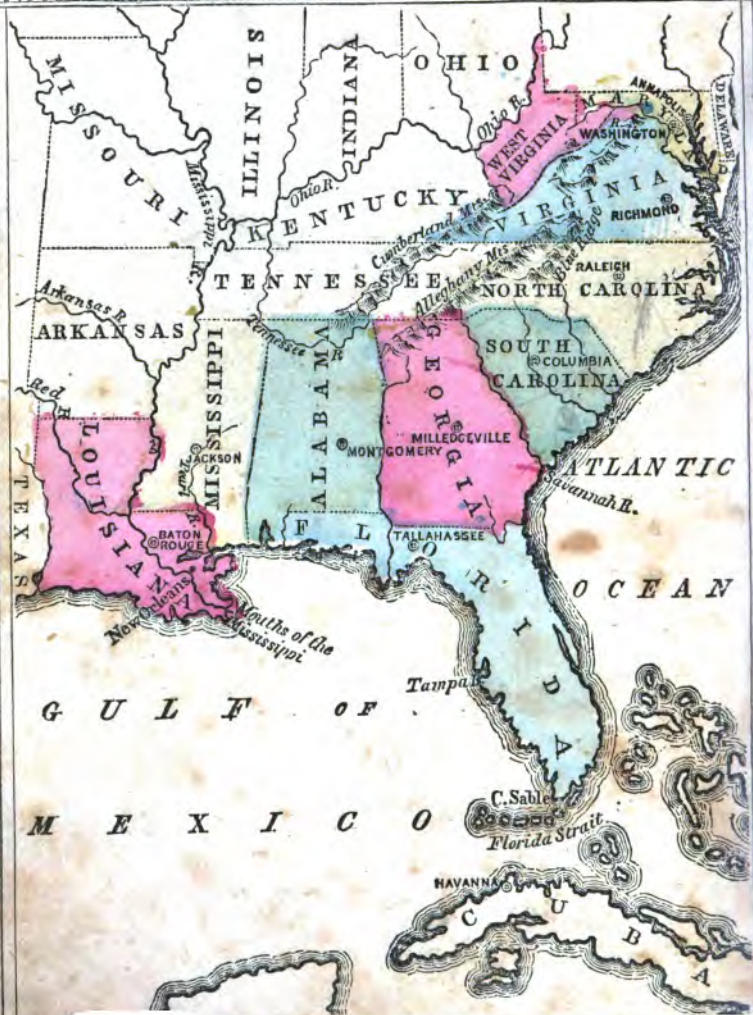


WILLIAM PENN, a Quaker, came from England to this country, about one hundred and eighty years ago, with many other Quakers, and formed a colony or settlement in Pennsylvania.

Penn was very wise and kind in his dealings with the Indians, and paid them for all the land which his people occupied ; consequently, the Indians respected and loved the Quakers very much ; and Pennsylvania was the only American colony formed without bloodshed.

On the left of the picture are Indian women called **SQUAWS**, carrying their **PAPPOUSES**, or babies, fastened to pieces of wood which hang on their backs like soldiers' knapsacks.

SOUTHERN STATES.



LESSON XXXIX.

43

- | | | | |
|---|-------------------|--|-------------------------|
| Q. How many Southern States are there ? | A. <i>Eleven.</i> | Q. What States north of Florida ? | A. Georgia and Alabama. |
| Q. Which is the largest ? | | Q. What Bay east of Virginia ? | A. Chesapeake Bay. |
| A. Texas. | | Q. What River flows through the northern part of Alabama ? | A. Tennessee River. |
| Q. Which is furthest south ? | | Q. Into what River does the Tennessee flow ? | A. Into the Ohio River. |
| A. Florida. | | | |
| Q. What division of land is Florida ? | | | |
| A. A Peninsula. | | | |
| Q. What Island south of Florida ? | | | |
| A. Cuba. | | | |

LESSON XL.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Q. What River between South Carolina and Georgia. | tween the Southern States and the Ohio River ? |
| Q. Into what Ocean and Gulf do the Rivers of the Southern States flow ? | Q. Name the Southern States. |
| Q. In what Mountains do most of them rise ? | Q. Name the States that touch the Atlantic Ocean. |
| Q. What three ranges of Mountains on this map ? | Q. Name the States that touch the Gulf of Mexico. |
| Q. Which are the most mountainous of the Southern States ? | Q. What two Southern States touch the Mississippi River ? |
| Q. What two Western States be- | Q. Between what Ocean and Gulf is Florida ? |
| | Q. Where is Cape Sable ? |



HARPER'S FERRY is the village shown in this picture. The river on the left, running under the bridge, and disappearing in the distance, is the **POTOMAC**, on the left of which is Maryland, and on the right is Virginia. The river running from the right and meeting the Potomac is the **SHENANDOAH**. You see **MARYLAND HEIGHTS** on the left side of the Potomac, and **LOUDON HEIGHTS** on the right.

Q. What is the Climate of the Southern States?

A. Very warm.

Q. What are raised on the plantations of the Southern States?

A. Sugar-cane, Cotton, and Tobacco.

Q. From what State does most of the Sugar come?

A. Louisiana.

Q. What Presidents were born in Virginia?

A. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Harrison, Taylor, and Tyler.



On the left of this picture you see the tall SUGAR-CANE growing; in the front, COTTON, and in the center, TOBACCO. The sugar-cane, when ripe, is cut and taken to the crushing-mill, where the juice is pressed out, and afterwards boiled,—the sugar settling to the bottom of the kettles; the liquid, called MOLASSES, remaining on top.

The leaves of the tobacco-plant are dried, and used in the form of chewing-tobacco, smoking-tobacco, and snuff.

Cotton is a plant which is extensively cultivated in the Southern States. It is formed in a kind of nut-shell, which bursts, and the cotton appears. It is then picked from the covering, and taken to the mill, to be separated from the seeds contained inside. It is afterwards spun into threads, then woven into cloth. The soft, white substance which you have seen growing on the top of a thistle, resembles cotton on the plant.

WESTERN STATES.



LESSON XLIII.

47

- | | |
|---|---|
| Q. How many Western States are there?
<i>A. Sixteen.</i> | Q. What two south of the Ohio?
<i>A. Kentucky and Tennessee.</i> |
| Q. What three are furthest north?
<i>A. Michigan, Wisconsin, and Minnesota.</i> | Q. What Lake north of Michigan?
<i>A. Lake Superior.</i> |
| Q. What four are on the west side of the Mississippi River?
<i>A. Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas.</i> | Q. What Lake east of Michigan?
<i>A. Lake Huron.</i> |
| Q. What three lie on the north side of the Ohio River?
<i>A. Ohio, Indiana, Illinois.</i> | Q. What Lake west of Michigan?
<i>A. Lake Michigan.</i> |
| | Q. What Lake north of Ohio?
<i>A. Lake Erie.</i> |

LESSON XLIV.

- | | |
|---|--|
| Q. Into what River do nearly all the other Rivers of the Western States flow? | Q. Name the Western States. |
| Q. Which flow into the western side of the Mississippi? | Q. What four large Lakes touch the Western States? |
| Q. Which into the eastern side? | Q. What River in Ohio? In Illinois? |
| Q. In what State does the Mississippi rise? | Q. What River between Indiana and Illinois? |
| Q. What Rivers flow into the Ohio? | Q. What States south of Tennessee? |
| Q. What Western States do not appear on this map? | Q. What State east of Kentucky? |
| | Q. Which is the coldest Western State? |
| | Q. Which is the warmest? |



AN APPLE ORCHARD IN THE WEST.

Q Which is the largest section of the Union?

A. The Western States.

Q. In what are the people chiefly engaged?

A. In Farming.

Q. What are raised on their extensive farms?

A. Corn, wheat, rye, and fruit; besides horses, cattle, and hogs in large numbers.

Q. Which State is noted for gold?

A. California.

Q. Which is the most populous of the Western States?

A. Ohio is the most populous of the Western States, and produces more corn, wool, pork, and wine than any other State in the Union.

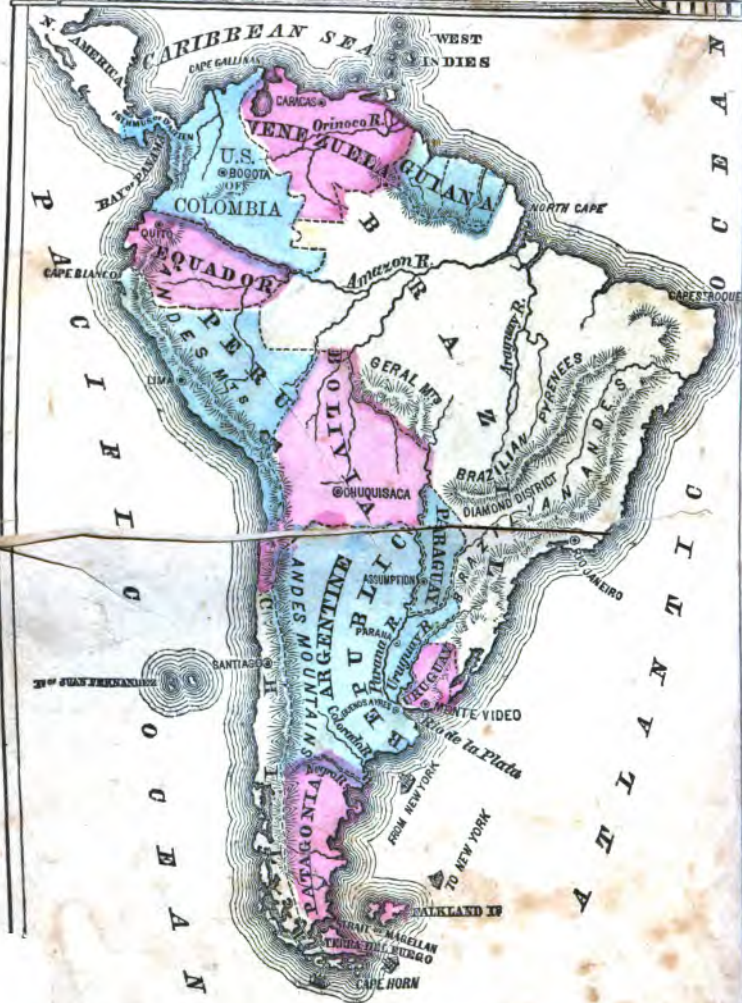
THE WESTERN STATES.



This is a picture of an overflow of the Mississippi River. Look at your map of the United States, and observe that the greater part of our country is drained by that river; that is, the rain that falls in the States and Territories between the Alleghany and Rocky Mountains, runs into rivers which flow directly or indirectly into the Mississippi. This is caused by the land sloping downward from these two chains of mountains where the land is highest, to the Mississippi River where it is lowest.

To prevent inundations or freshets, which do great damage to houses, farms, and cattle, the people have raised banks, called LEVEES, along the river.

SOUTH AMERICA.



LESSON XLVII.

51

- | | |
|--|---|
| Q. What natural division of land is South America? | Q. What Bay northwest? |
| A. A Peninsula. | A. Bay of Panama. |
| Q. What Division of the Earth is north of South America? | Q. Which is the largest River in South America? |
| A. North America. | A. Amazon River. |
| Q. What Ocean east? | Q. How long is the Amazon? |
| A. Atlantic Ocean. | A. Four thousand miles. |
| Q. What Ocean west? | Q. What River further north than the Amazon? |
| A. Pacific Ocean. | A. Orinoco River. |
| Q. What Sea north? | Q. What Rivers in the southeast? |
| A. Caribbean Sea. | A. Parana and Uruguay. |

LESSON XLVIII.

- | | |
|---|---|
| Q. In what direction do nearly all the Rivers of S. America flow? | Between what two Oceans is South America? |
| Q. Which is the largest Country in South America? | Q. Where is the Caribbean Sea? |
| Q. Which are furthest north? | Q. What Countries border on that Sea? |
| Q. Which furthest south? | Q. What Countries border on the Atlantic? |
| Q. What great chain of Mountains in South America? | Q. Which on the Pacific? |
| Q. Near what Coast do they extend? | Q. Which is inland? |
| Q. What Mountains in Brazil? | Q. What Capes on the North? East? South? West? |
| Q. What precious stones found there? | Q. What Strait between Patagonia and Terra-del-Fuego? |

SOUTH AMERICA.



- Q. For what is South America noted ?
- A. For the largest rivers and longest mountain-chain in the world.
- Q. What precious stones are found in Brazil ?
- A. Diamonds.
- Q. What has been obtained in Bolivia ?
- A. Silver in large quantities.
- Q. What animals roam over the vast grassy plains of South America ?
- A. Horses and cattle in immense herds.
- Q. What remarkable species of serpent in South America ?
- A. The Boa Constrictor, which is able to destroy animals as large as deer or buffaloes.



Here you have a view of the Andes Mountains, which rise sixty times higher than the highest church steeple you ever saw, so that their tops are continually covered with snow. Some of the mountains are volcanoes.

EARTHQUAKES sometimes occur, and destroy whole cities, killing many of the inhabitants. An earthquake is a violent shaking of a part of the Earth.

Travelers cross the mountains on the backs of mules, which are much safer than horses in such places, where one false step might cause instant destruction. Indians, with chairs fastened on their backs, carry travelers over dangerous places with perfect safety.

Immense and savage birds, called CONDORS, are found here, which have been known to carry off and devour children.

EUROPE.



LESSON LI.

55

- | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|
| Q. What Ocean north of Europe? | Q. Which is the largest Country of Europe? |
| A. Arctic Ocean. | A. Russia. |
| Q. What Ocean west of Europe? | Q. Which is the smallest? |
| A. Atlantic Ocean. | A. Switzerland. |
| Q. What Sea south of Europe? | Q. What two Countries touch Russia on the southwest? |
| A. Mediterranean Sea. | A. Austria and Turkey. |
| Q. What is the Mediterranean Sea? | Q. What Country south of Turkey? |
| A. The largest Sea in the world. | A. Greece. |
| Q. What Bay west of France? | |
| A. Bay of Biscay. | |

LESSON LII.

- | | |
|--|--|
| Q. What two Countries west of the North Sea? | Q. What two Oceans touch Europe? |
| Q. What Country west of England? | Q. What five large Seas do you find on the map of Europe? |
| Q. What Country south of England? | Q. What four Rivers? |
| Q. What Country south of France? | Q. What Strait connects the Mediterranean Sea with the Atlantic? |
| Q. What Country west of Spain? | Q. What Cape in the north of Europe? |
| Q. Where are the Alps Mountains? | Q. What Gulf east of Italy? |
| Q. Where are the Pyrenees Mountains? | Q. Where is the White Sea? |
| Q. Where is the coldest part of Europe? | Q. Mention all the Countries of Europe. |
| Q. Where is the warmest part? | |



WILLIAM TELL, a heroic Swiss, in his efforts to obtain liberty for his country, was captured, and, for punishment, was cruelly ordered to shoot an apple placed on the head of his own little son. The arrow cut the apple in two, without injuring the child. This occurred more than 500 years ago.

Q. What can you say of Europe ?

A. It is the smallest Grand Division of the Earth.

Q. Which are the most important Countries of Europe ?

A. England, France, and Russia.

Q. What are the inhabitants of Europe called ?

A. Europeans.

Q. What does the southern part of Europe produce extensively ?

A. Grapes, Oranges, Lemons, Figs, and Olives.

Q. What important School-law in Prussia ?

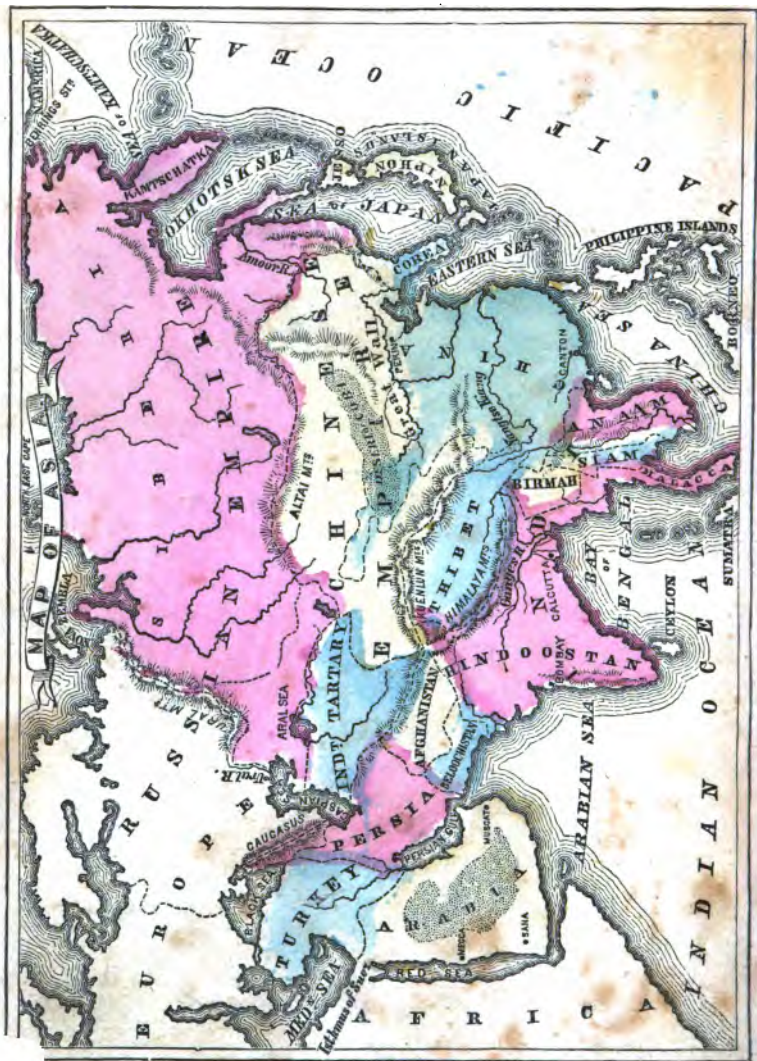
A. Every boy and girl is compelled to attend school regularly.



Here is a scene in the northern part of Europe, where snow covers the ground throughout the year. The men you see are called Laplanders, because they are inhabitants of Lapland, which find on the map. They travel from place to place in sleds, drawn very rapidly by reindeer. These animals furnish their owners with food, by means of their flesh and milk, and with clothing, by means of their skins. Thus they form the chief property of the Laplanders, and a man's wealth is known by the number of reindeer he owns.

Although the Laplanders have not our varied seasons and landscapes, they are contented, and consider their country the pleasantest in the world.

In the southern part of Europe the climate is mild and pleasant; oranges, lemons, figs, olives, grapes, and other fruits being raised in abundance.



LESSON LV.

- Q. What Ocean north of Asia?
A. Arctic Ocean.
Q. What Ocean east?
A. Pacific Ocean.
Q. What Ocean south?
A. Indian Ocean.
Q. What Grand Division west?
A. Europe.
Q. What Grand Division southwest?
A. Africa.
Q. What Sea and Bay south?
A. Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal.
Q. What four Seas east?
A. Kamtschatka Okhotsk, Japan, and Eastern.
Q. What Sea southeast?
A. China Sea.

LESSON LVI.

- Q. What Sea between Arabia and Africa?
Q. Which is the largest Sea west of Asia?
Q. What two Seas between Asia and Europe?
Q. What Sea east of the Caspian Sea?
Q. What large Country in the northern part of Asia?
Q. To what Empire does Siberia belong?
Q. What Empire south of Siberia?
Q. What Country in the southeastern part of the Chinese Empire?
Q. What Country west of Chinese Empire?
Q. What two Countries of Asia furthest west?
Q. What Country between the Arabian Sea and Bay of Bengal?
Q. What two Countries northwest of Hindoostan?
Q. Between what two Countries is the Persian Gulf?
Q. What Mountains between Chinese Empire and Siberia?
Between Hindoostan and Thibet?
Two chains between Asia and Europe?



THE GREAT WALL OF CHINA was built more than two thousand years ago, to protect the Chinese from their enemies. It extends over hill and dale as far as from Maine to Texas, is about thirty feet high, and so broad that six horses can walk abreast, on the top of it. It is strengthened by large square towers.

Q. What can you say of Asia?

A. Asia is the largest and the first inhabited Grand Division of the Earth.

Q. Who were our first parents?

A. Adam and Eve, who lived in Asia.

Q. Where was our Saviour born?

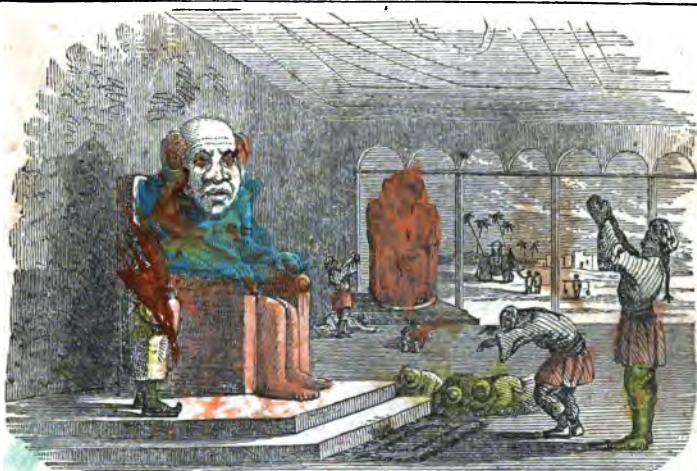
A. In the western part of Asia.

Q. Of what does the Empire of Japan consist?

A. Of Islands, the largest of which is Nippon.

Q. What articles come from Asia?

A. Valuable Furs from Siberia, Tea from China, and Coffee from Arabia and Java.

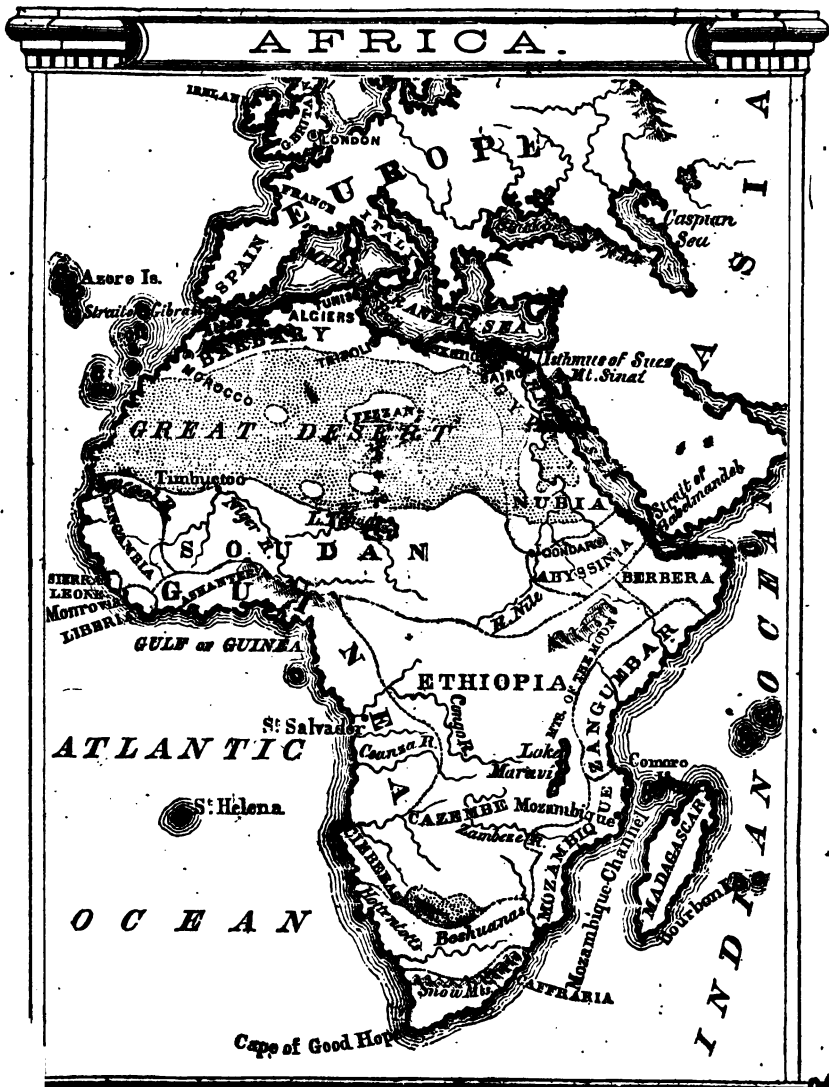


This is a picture of the inside of a HEATHEN TEMPLE or place of worship. It contains frightful looking objects, before which you see people falling on their knees and faces. They are IDOLS, or false gods, which these people worship. They are made chiefly of stone or wood. Such people are called IDOLATERS, PAGANS, or HEATHENS. They believe these idols can hear their prayers, and grant what they ask.

You will be surprised to learn that about one-half the population of the earth are idolaters. They live in Asia, Africa, and the islands of the Pacific Ocean.

Missionaries have been sent from the United States and Europe to teach those ignorant people of the TRUE GOD who says, in his commandments, "THOU SHALT HAVE NO OTHER GODS BUT ME."

AFRICA.



LESSON LIX.

63

Q. What Division of land is Africa?

A. A Peninsula.

Q. Between what two Oceans is Africa?

A. Atlantic and Indian.

Q. What Division of the Earth north of Africa?

A. Europe.

Q. What Sea north of Africa?

A. Mediterranean Sea.

Q. What Sea northeast of Africa?

A. Red Sea.

Q. What Division of the Earth northeast of Africa?

A. Asia.

Q. What joins Africa with Asia?

A. The Isthmus of Suez.

Q. What Gulf west of Africa?

A. Gulf of Guinea.

Q. What large Island southeast of Africa?

A. Madagascar.

Q. What Cape in the south?

A. Cape of Good Hope.

LESSON LX.

Q. Which are the largest two Rivers in Africa?

Q. What sandy Plain in the north?

Q. What Region south of the Great Desert?

Q. What Country west of Soudan?

Q. What Region east of Guinea?

Q. What Mountains in the eastern part of Africa?

Q. What Lake in Soudan?

Q. What Lake in Ethiopia?

Q. With what Ocean is the Mediterranean Sea connected?

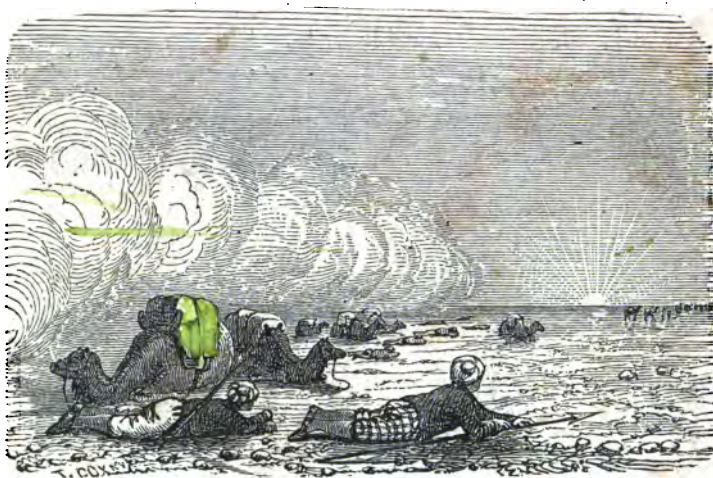
Q. With what Ocean is the Red Sea connected?

Q. What three Countries of Africa touch the Red Sea?

Q. What large River flows through them into the Mediterranean Sea?

Q. What large River flows into the Gulf of Guinea?

Q. On which side of Africa is Guinea?



A SAND-STORM IN THE DESERT. The travelers and camels lie on the ground for a few minutes, until the storm has passed over.

Q. What can you say of Africa ?

A. It is the hottest Grand Division of the Earth ?

Q. What Animals in Africa ?

A. The Elephant, Lion, Leopard, Hyena, Zebra, and others.

Q. What dangerous Reptiles in Africa ?

A. Crocodiles, and Serpents of enormous size.

Q. What Trees abound in the forests ?

A. The Cocoa-nut, Date, and other Palm-trees. Palm oil is used in making soap and candles.

Q. What storms sometimes overtake Caravans in the Great Desert ?

A. Storms of scorching sand, raised by the wind.



Africa is noted for its extreme heat, ferocious animals, and Great Desert.

The negroes originally came from Africa, and the slaves of our Southern States are their descendants.

The Great Desert is a vast sandy plain, about 3000 miles long, and 1000 miles wide, and is only diversified by a few green spots, called OASES. People cross the desert in large companies, called CARAVANS, in order to defend themselves against robbers. Camels are used in transportation, because they can travel a long time without water.

The Elephant is found in Africa as well as Asia, and many of them have been tamed and are very gentle. His large tusks are IVORY, of which combs, knife-handles, and many other things are made.

COFFEE TREE.



The Tea Plant grows to the height of five or six feet, and is cultivated in China and Japan. The leaves are gathered when green, and dried on heated pans. The color of green tea is due to a coloring matter that is dusted over it in the pans.

TEA PLANT.



The branches of the Coffee Tree are loaded with berries, which burst when ripe, and the grains or seeds, two in each berry, fall out upon the ground; or something is spread upon the ground, and the branches are shaken. The grains are roasted, then ground, and boiled.

Coffee comes from Arabia, Java, South America, and the West Indies.



WHEAT.

Wheat, Rye and Oats grow on the top of the plants or stalks. When ripe they are cut something like grass; then the grain is removed from the husk, by being thrashed or beaten. The stems or stalks we call straw.



OATS.

INDIAN CORN.



Indian Corn, or Maize, grows upon stalk higher and thicker than that of the other grains. It is found in ears on the plant. When ripe and dry, the grain is ground into Indian, or corn meal.

The Tobacco Plant, when fully

THE TOBACCO PLANT.



grown, is cut, and hung up to dry. The leaves are smoked, chewed, and manufactured into snuff. The use of tobacco is injurious to health.



The Cotton Plant produces a pod which contains the white, downy substance called cotton, which is spun into threads, then woven into cloth.

SPINNING-WHEEL.



THE COTTON PLANT.

Flax is a plant consisting of a slender stalk, growing to the height of two or three feet, the seed or bark of which consists of fine fibers that may be separated and spun into threads, then woven into cloth, called *Linen*, *Cambric*, *Lawn*, *Lace*, &c. The seeds yield an oil called *Linseed Oil*.



FLAX.

COUNTRIES.

Where situated? Bound them.

United States?	Brazil?
Greenland?	Spain?
Russia?	Siberia?
China?	Mexico?
England?	India?
Venezuela?	South America?
Hindustan?	Scandinavia?
Russian America?	Iran?
Independent Tartary?	Turkey?
Patagonia?	Argentine Republic?
Austria?	Italy?
France?	Egypt?
British America?	

MOUNTAINS.

Where are they situated?

Rocky?	Blue Ridge?
Himalaya?	White?
Andes?	Altai?
Alleghany?	Pyrenees?
Mts. of the Moon?	Ural?

CAPES.

Where are they? Into what waters do they project?

Cod?	Farewell?
Good Hope?	Horn?
Hatteras?	St. Roque?

ISLANDS.

Where are they? By what waters are they surrounded?

Greenland?	Iceland?
Australia?	Madagascar?
West Indies?	Japan Is.?
Cuba?	Sicily?
Terra del Fuego?	Nippon?

SEAS, GULFS, AND BAYS.

Where are they? Into what waters do they open?

Mediterranean S.?	Guinea G.?
Mexico G.?	Panama B.?
Arabian S.?	California G.?
Hudson's B.?	Yellow S.?
Black S.?	Kamtschatka S.?
China S.?	Baffin's B.?
Blacky B.?	Delaware B.?
Japan S.?	St. Lawrence G.?
White S.?	Baltic S.?

STRAITS.

Between what lands are they? What waters do they connect?

Davis?	Hudson's?
Magellan?	Behring's?
Florida?	Gibraltar?

RIVERS.

Where do they rise? What courses do they take? Into what waters do they flow?

Amazon?	Mississippi?
Nile?	Delaware?
Missouri?	Rio Grande?
Susquehanna?	Ohio?
Genesee?	Hudson?
Mackenzie's?	Savannah?
St. Lawrence?	La Plata?
Potomac?	Columbia?
Kennebec?	Tennessee?
Niger?	Cumberland?
Orinoco?	Danube?
Connecticut?	Arkansas?

LAKES.

Where are they? What are their outlets?

Superior?	Huron?
Great Bear?	Champlain?
Great Salt?	Maravi?
Ontario?	Michigan?
Great Slave?	Erie?

CITIES AND TOWNS.

In what Countries or States are they? On or near what waters?

London?	Rio Janeiro?
New York?	St. Louis?
Constantinople?	Galveston?
Mexico?	St. Paul?
Lima?	Baton Rouge?
Lisbon?	Montpellier?
Boston?	Harrisburg?
Washington?	Havana?
Paris?	Cincinnati?
Buffalo?	Charleston?
Montgomery?	Nashville?
Madrid?	San Francisco?
Dublin?	New Haven?
Albany?	Calcutta?
St. Petersburg?	Jefferson City?
Montreal?	Annapolis?
New Orleans?	Trenton?
Philadelphia?	Santa Fe?
Cairo?	Tallahassee?
Richmond?	Pittsburg?



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